Table 18 indicates that improving BMP implementation for the following five categories will have the most positive influence on reducing risk to water quality on active harvest sites: 1) stream crossings, 2) rehabilitation, 3) debris entering streams, 4) skid trails, and 5) SMZs.

In summary, the results of the Survey indicate that adherence to a three-phased approach to implementing BMPs can reduce risk to water quality and provide appropriate protection for water quality during forest harvesting operations.

- Phase 1 – Plan for BMPs
  - Evaluate the characteristics of a proposed harvest site in advance of conducting harvesting operations, identifying potential hazards and BMP implementation needs. This planning could be a brief site walk-through or a detailed preharvest plan.
- Phase 2 – Implement Applicable BMPs
  - Implement BMPs identified during Phase 1, adding implementation of other applicable BMPs as needed based on harvest site characteristics. Where applicable, emphasis should be placed on BMPs where operations are closest to streams / waterbodies (e.g., stream crossings, debris entering streams, SMZs, etc.) and where high traffic areas could expose soil and produce accelerated erosion (e.g., skid trails).
- Phase 3 – Conduct Rehabilitation
  - Conduct rehabilitation activities where needed as early as possible with emphasis on operational areas closest to streams / waterbodies and where the potential for accelerated erosion is high.